

ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PRESIDENT:
D. JUAN B. PEÑA.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANASTASIO LAXUS.

The rate of interest until further notice will be—
ALLOWES.

On account current, . . . % per cent. per annum.
Thirty days' notice (for
the present), . . . 6 " "
Ninety days' notice, . . . 6 " "

CHARGES

On specie and currency 11 " " "
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and papers discounted on conventions,
etc., etc.

SAVINGS' BANK

(Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.)
On specie and currency 11 % per annum.
A. MARCO DEL PONTO JOSE B. SALA.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, . . . xl'm

"THE QUEEN"
**FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods, in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit

Nearly every description of property.
 Rates of premium vary according to the nature
 of the risk, and will be found as moderate as
 those of other first-class offices.
 Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Losses
 by fire arising from lightning made good.
 The advantages obtained by the company assure
 us that the "Queen" will be a success in the
 prospectives. Life Policies are indispensable; ad-
 vances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" en-
 joys no great or other than the confidence of the
 part of the public in England that the Post
 master-General has selected it, for the insurance
 of the lives of the clerks and other officials.
 The Argentine Republic has selected the Queen
 Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly au-
 thorized by power of attorney to issue policies and
 to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with
 interest as usual, without reference to the
 chief office in England.
 Official registration has been entered in the
 legal office of the Republic, in accordance with the existing
 laws of this Republic.
 Apply for Insurances and other details from
 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 26 Mayo, corner of
 Corrientes, to
 CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
 General Agent of the Company.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL, ... 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS

[Sanctioned by Decree of National Government,
October 27th, 1868. Also by the Provincial
Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and
Year.]

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

President :
Don Enrique Ochoa.

VICE-PRESIDENT :
Don José Martínez de Hoz.

DIRECTORS.

Señor Don Thomas Armstrong.
" " Eduardo Lumb.
" " Francisco Bustamante.
" " Manuel S. de Zumaran.
" " Henry N. Hart.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.

INVESTOR
Guillermo Solimáder.

The Company insures against FIRE on very liberal terms. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial, are insured. Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured.

Incursers in this Company contract no other obligation than, the payment of the stipulated Premium on the Policies, the Company being only liable for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire.

Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors.

The Company offers the following Rewards:—

\$1.00 To the first House ready to lend assistance.

\$2.00 To the second do.

\$2.00 To the first pipe of water.

\$5.00 To each of the five succeeding pipes.

Which is to be paid to the Insurer or Property Insured in THE ESTRELLA, on making known this choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as have assisted at a mishap.

The Company will also give a Reward of \$4.00 to whoever shall present themselves at their Office, to give Notice of any Fire within the Municipal District, or lastly, to the Police authorities, to be paid, at the Head Office, No. 118, PIEDAD; or at any of the Country Agents.

MARITIME PROTECTION.

By virtue of Decree, the 24 of April and 6th of June, of both Provincial and Na-

As the Company is not authorised to issue Maritime Policies, in accordance with the laws and regulations, in use in the country, and to which it is not entitled.

For further particulars, apply to the Office of the Company, 118 Piccadilly, up stairs.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
BARTOLD NEW LANE, LONDON
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
PRESIDENT,
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS—
James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, &
Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares,
Hanbury, & Lloyd).
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park,
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James Fletcher, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.)
William H. Gladstone, Esq. (Thomson, Bonar, & Co.)
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Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Fal-
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 Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq., Director of the
 Highland Bank of Ireland
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 Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, M.P.
 Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square,
 Hyde Park.

ADVERTISERS—
 Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Milner, & Co.)
 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P.
 Sir Curtis Miranda Lumsden, Bart., M.P.
 The Company have insured against loss or
 damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses,
 Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Ston-
 er, Brick, &c., &c.; and also issue Floating
 Policies, extending to the Custom-House and all
 the wharves, docks, and Private and Bonded Stores.

The whole advantages which can possibly be
 contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire
 insurances, may be resolved into the following:—

- 1st. Security
- 2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the

3rd. The purchase of these advantages at moderate rate.

It will be found that all these are presented by the Company to the Public in an eminent degree. The Company's large Capital, under the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the shareholders, and is confidently relied on by the Constitution of the Board of Directors, from the character of its present Members, and from the qualities of its stock, which will be deemed an expense in their acquisition that the highest rate of interest and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions.

It has been the object of the Directors, in their various arrangements, to afford every possible facility to these effects. And, in order to the continuance, and the undersigned hold a Power of attorney enabling them to settle at once any losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or explosion of any kind, in any place or in which the Company has granted Assurance.

Any further information can be obtained on

GLOVER DASHIERE & CO.,
17 Calle Florida

RAUDS IN BELGRANO
TUESDAY, 25th MAY.

Mr. WATSON begs to inform the Sporting
World, and those who in general intend visiting
the Belgrano Race-course on the 25th, that he
will have under the Stand an abundant and
choice supply of Lunch, Breakfast, &c., and an
unlimited variety and profusion of beverages of
all sorts and kinds.

191,3p.m.724

more who were on deck. The steamer's head was got round as soon as possible, and some of the wounded conveyed to the Police office, being the nearest available place, others to the Hospital, and the remainder to their homes. The greatest consternation was manifested through town on this fearful disaster becoming known, and although the Plaza was magnificently illuminated, and there was a great display of fireworks at night, a gloom and nothing over the people, and nothing was spoken of but the appalling accident that had so unobtrusively warned the rejoicings on the first day of the fete of 1869.

The banquet given to General Osorio by the Brazilians of this city on Sunday evening at the Hotel de la Paix, may be justly looked upon as one of the most successful ever given in this city. We give in another column full particulars of this entertainment in honour of a soldier, of whose achievements the people are justly proud, and in the countrymen have such just reason to be proud. Another entertainment at the same place to the same illustrious guest will be given to-night by General Mitre, General Gelly y Obes, Senor Luniz and the officers of the Argentine army. It promises to be a splendid affair.

We have heard from a source which we believe to be reliable, that it is the intention of H. E. President Sarmiento to reward the long and important services of his first aid-de-camp, Col. Peña, by placing him at once on the full pay list of Colonels. We have already stated that the gallant Colonel's services extending over 16 years, and amongst which he can point to his presence at one general battle and a siege, fully deserve this too long delayed reward, and his claims are strengthened by the fact to which we have often before alluded, that on him has devolved the honour of receiving distinguished personages visiting this city, his manner of acquiring himself of the courteous task is already known to fame.

It is not alone in the River Plate that sheep-rearing is at present proving a losing business. In New Zealand, so excessive the production, that in many parts it does not pay to send the animal to the melting vats, and the carcass is allowed to go to utter waste after the hide has been taken off. The superior value of the wool, however, makes the loss of the carcass of less importance to the New Zealand settler. We believe, however, it is only in outlying and unsettled districts that such has been done, but it is evident that all sheep producing countries are suffering as well as ourselves from over-production, although unfortunately, this country is not so well able to bear bad times, or so energetic in meeting adversity as its Anglo-Saxon peopled competitors.

An important sale of fat capones took place on Saturday. 3,000 were sold, deliverable 1,000 on 31st May, 1,000 on 30th June, and 1,000 at the end of July, at 22 dollars each. These sheep came from the northern districts, near Cepeda. This price must be considered very cheap.

H. E. the President of the Republic, accompanied by the Ministers of State, superior officers of the army and navy, and principal civil officials, will be present to-day at the Te Deum to be sung in the Cathedral to commemorate the declaration of Argentine Independence. This ceremony is generally a most impressive one, and promises to be unusually brilliant to-day.

To-day, after the Church ceremony in the Cathedral, the official inauguration of the magnificent fountain in the Plaza Victoria will be made by Governor Castro. It will be a moment of just pride for His Excellency thus to put the crowning stroke to his persevering efforts in giving to Buenos Ayres a plentiful supply of clear water. The fountain is a monument of great artistic merit, and independently of its great public convenience, will be a great ornament to the Plaza. The remarkable ceremony which it has been fixed in its place reflects great credit on Mr. Coglian and all those who have so efficiently assisted him.

The races in Belgrano are announced to begin to-day at 2 p.m., so that people who wish to be present at the gay doings in the Plaza will have time after they are over to go to Belgrano and see at least two races, and among the one that is creating the greatest interest between Old Warden and Rabioso. There is very little doubt that the Belgrano Course will be well attended to-day. Mr. Watson under the Standard of better supply all the necessaries in the shape of eatables and drinkables.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

IMPORTANT FROM PERIBEBUI.

A PEEP INTO THE PARAGUAYAN CAMP.

LOPEZ'S NEWSPAPER—LATEST EDITOR.

YESTERDAY, thanks to the attention of a kind subscriber, we received four numbers of the Paraguayan newspaper "Estrella," printed and published at Peribebui, a small town in the mountains of Paraguay, and the present headquarters of the Paraguayan Government.

In the latest number, date of 25th April, 1869, we find the following:—A leading article on justice and equity. This article, strange to say, is a reply to some publication upon the political state of Paraguay, signed T. and which appears to have caused a great impression. The "Estrella" rebuts the arguments of the writer, and preaches the most undying animosity to the implacable enemies of Paraguay—the Brazilians. Ybytini is spoken of as one of the richest districts in Paraguay, and Villa Rica is represented as the poorest spot in the country. The serious complaints about Villa Rica producing nothing, show that there is some dissension in that quarter.

There is a long article on the arrival of the Count d'Alba, and what he is going to accomplish. The Prince is welcomed as Maximiliano, and hailed as the conqueror of Paraguay, ironically.

There is another long article on the triple alliance and its miseries; another article on poultry raising, and its importance for the country, followed by a succinct sketch of the war.

On Sunday, April 25, a sharp fight ensued near the railway station called Patino-cue. The Paraguayan officer, Bernal, in command of the vanguard received notice that the Brazilians were approaching. He at once ordered his men into the woods, leaving only a small picket on the road. A select band of riflemen, under Captain Rojas, lay concealed in the long grass. The Brazilian force only amounted to one regiment, and the officer in command sent a scouting party in advance to seize the men on the road. The whole regiment came up, when a few shots were fired, and fell into the ambush. Alonzo, the Paraguayan officer, rushed from the woods, cut down four or five Brazilians, took several prisoners, and then he and his men routed the Brazilians.

Lieut. Bobadillo (Paraguayan) meanwhile in the rear, opened fire on the regiment, and completed the rout. The Brazilians fled to Villa Diego, the Paraguayans capturing horses, arms, &c. Subsequently the Brazilians fell back to Arequa.

From the prisoners taken the following acts were learned:—

The regiment in question, No. 5, had just arrived from Humaita, and this was their first march into the country—the captain's name Cardoso. They confirm the arrival of the Count d'Alba, and state that Polidoro has come along with him. The Count since his arrival has done nothing save to be decorated.

On the 27th the Brazilians again approached Patino Cue, but finding Paraguayans there retired on Arequa. This seems to indicate a movement by the Brazilians, but they are completely done up, short of men, horses, and munitions.

Cholera has left the Allied Army, but there is still great sickness, and the soldiers are half starved, owing to the scarcity of fresh beef, and the Brazilians have only two cavalry regiments mounted, the 5th and 12th, which have come from Humaita, that fort being now deserted.

The Allied Army is represented as completely done up. Three Paraguayans and one Argentine had just arrived from the North, being taken prisoners by Lieutenant Canteros close to Asuncion, they having left that city on the morning of the 26th to look for food. They were at once sent to Lopez's camp.

On Sunday, a grand religious ceremony took place, all the clergy of the town attending.

Several new houses in front of the Plaza of Peribebui, are being erected and newly finished.

Estrella, dated 17th of April, Peribebui.

Government decree decorating Captain Fretes with a silver medal of order of merit.

Captain Limeno named Commander of Horqueta.

Captain Villalba Commander of San Isidro.

Captain Gauto Commander of Lima, and Captain Sanchez Commander of Tacuat.

A leading article on the name of Paraguay, showing that all the world over the name of Paraguay is revered and respected for the bravery and heroism of its people.

Another article showing that the whole strength of the Brazilians is 8000 men, and that they will soon be cut up and done for.

A severe article on treason, and then news from the army. The Allies at Capiatá. The whole army only six or seven thousand men. Guillermo chief in command, and unable to move for want of horses. That Castro, with only a handful of men, is in command of Asuncion, and that the Allies have only 30 pieces of artillery.

Great discoveries of salt mines at the foot of the mountains. Salt, it seems, was very scarce, and this recent discovery is hailed as a sign of Providence.

Captain Caballero has a magnificent orchard in the best cultivation near Peribebui. Large brick kilns have also been started at this town, and the streets have all received new names. Ink is manufactured near the town, and large supplies received from the chakra of the Luqueiras. The paper is also manufactured there. Beef is also good and abundant, and all the families are represented as enjoying health and happiness.

No. 11.—31st March, 1869.

Official Section—Decree appointing Lieutenant Davila and the Rev. José Maria Nunez Knights of the Order of Merit. Two decrees appointing Justo de Paz for Asuncion and Los Ajos.

An article on the duty to the mother country calling upon the Paraguayan people to second the magnanimous efforts of Marshal Lopez.

Another article laudatory of the Great Marshal Lopez.

Under the heading of "Esperanza," another pean to the inimitable virtues of ditto.

Two columns, headed "The Alliance in its Nakedness," full of abuse against the Allies and Marshal Caxias, against whom the wrath of Heaven is invoked in no measured terms.

A column and a half—"The Enemy's Perversity"—in which the most outrageous charges of cruelty and licentiousness

are made against the Allies, and placed in juxtaposition with the lamb-like disposition of Marshal Lopez, who is compared to our Saviour.

Two other articles, "La Libertad" and "La Gratitud"—variations of the same theme fill up nearly one page.

The article on poultry and the breed of hens that are most profitable.

The News from the seat of War occupy two columns, but contain nothing but a review of the past struggle and apprehensions for the future, and concluding with an exhortation to the Paraguayan people to persevere in their noble struggle.

Under the heading of "Cronica Local" an account is given of the Church ceremonies performed on Easter Sunday in Peribebui. H. E. the Vice-President assisted at a solemn Mass, accompanied by all the celebrities, civil and military corporations. After the sermon a procession went round the plaza, which was crowded to excess.

Two or three other local pieces are given, and each paragraph ending with some allusion or other in praise of Marshal Lopez.

No. 6.—March 13, 1869.

Policiayro Diaz is the heading of the first article, that occupies more than a page and a half, and is a tremendous invective against this individual, a priest whose only crime seems to have been desertion to the enemy. He is called all the names the dictionary can supply, and the greatest criminal due to the country is ascribed to him, and in comparison with the Rev. P. Diaz.

A short article follows on the duties to the Mother Country.

The words of Lopez to some of his defeated troops after the battle of Lomas form the subject of another short article, from which we learn that Caballero was not killed in the fight as reported.

La Industria and La Union then follow—two short articles.

Then come the details of the battle of the 27th December, in which Lopez was defeated and his army completely routed. A resumé of this interesting account being too long for insertion here, we shall reserve it for our next issue.

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LATEST FROM ASUNCION.

ARRIVAL OF PAVON AND GOYA.

Luque, May 13, 1869.

The Rosario expedition has picked up a number of cattle. Eight hundred horses have arrived at Asuncion, and more are expected.

Heavy rains, Querey very high. Health of the army unchanged.

The Americans have not yet returned from the enemy's camp, whether it is said they have gone with General McMahon's recall.

Lopez would not let the Commander of the English gunboat pass his lines. The latter will return to Asuncion.

The new hospital is being put up in Madam Lynch's house.

A terrific fight took place on board one of the ironclads above Asuncion. The Paraguayans boarded in broad daylight, but they were mown down with grape, some even shot from the cannon's mouth. As yet no details, but it is represented as a horrible affair, and great bloodshed.

CATAMARCA.

STATISTICS OF ITS INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

In a correspondence from the capital of Coroba, published on the 23rd of last month in the "Progreso," of that city, we find the following interesting paragraphs, which we copy, recommending their perusal to our readers.

By statistics taken in the year 1852, Catamarca consumed 70,000 dollars' worth of foreign merchandise. In 1856 \$600,000, and in 1860 \$1,200,000.

The tendency of commercial transactions to increase may be estimated, when in eight years there is an increase in consumption from \$70,000 to \$1,200,000.

Catamarca, more than any other province of the Republic, fosters all branches of industry, and has relations with all the sister provinces and neighboring republics. To Bolivia are exported by this province mules, horses, asses, argentine, and wines.

To Chile oxide, copper, barley, flour, fruits, tobacco, and algarroba; the latter is much used in Chile to-day. It is found all over the province, and costing 4 reales per fanega is sold in Chile at two to three reales per pound.

Having mentioned those products sent from this province to the adjacent republics, I have still to enumerate those forwarded to the sister provinces.

To the Northern Provinces are exported aguardiente, wine, dried fruits, woven woollen goods, huanoa fleeces, flour in large quantities, maize, and cumín.

To show you the production of woven goods, I will give you the following data of the department of Belen:—

Quilts and ponchos are made on an extensive scale, and ponchos, and from the waste and clippings travelling bags are made, which in one year gave a return of \$5,000, cost price.

To the province of Cuyo Catamarca exports sole leather and tobacco; the quantity of sole leather exported is considerable, as will be seen farther on.

To Cordoba dried fruits, chiefly raisins, dwarf pepper, tobacco, flour, maize, cumín, wines, etc. are sent.

To the Littoral Catamarca sends farm implements, dough, woven goods, furs, wool, dwarf pepper, hides, figs, raisins, and other articles.

I will now give you an approximate idea of the amount exported in different articles, according to data which I have obtained.

Mules, to the number of 6,000, worth 240,000 dollars are sent every year to Bolivia.

Asses, annual export, nine to ten thousand, worth 100,000 dollars.

Argentine, 20,000 barrels of seven arrobes each, value 80,000 dollars.

Cattle, six to seven thousand oxen, annually, representing 250,000 dollars.

Although all the cattle exported does not belong to Catamarca, they owe their strength and excellent condition to feeding on the rich pastures of the province. For instance, a male worth six dollars from the Littoral fetches forty after a winter in the province.

An ox worth from twelve to fifteen dollars, fetches afterwards forty.

Woven goods.—The Department of Belen, according to statistics which I have seen, produces annually ponchos, quilts, &c., to the value of 50,000 dollars.

Copper.—By the returns for this year, I have learned that Puente de Andagala produced 33,000 quintals of this metal, valued at 899,000 dollars.

In 1860 there were twelve mines at work; in 1863, only five. In 1860 there were nine calculating furnaces at work belonging to—3, Molina Huos; 4, S. Lafone; 1, Don Wellington Merced; 1, Dr. Malbran. In 1863, one; Molina; one, Lafone; one, Merced.

In 1860, 6,000 mules were employed in the transport of merchandise, 4,000 belonging to Catamarca, and 2,000 to Rioja.

In 1863, the mines and trade in general were brought to a standstill, as no means existed of transporting provisions to the mines, or goods to Puente, Belen, Santa Maria, Linogasta, neither were metals sent down from the mines.

Freight from the smelting establishment at Cordoba 5,000 bars of copper, at 5 dollars each. 25,000

Freight from the mine to the furnaces, 30,000 qts. 14,000

Freight on bricks for the furnaces. 5,000

Freight on iron powder, &c., annually. 2,000

Freight on provisions to the mines, 700 loads. 2,100

Freight on 3,500 soles for boots for Molina Bros. 1,344

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CATAMARCA.

STATISTICS OF ITS INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

In a correspondence from the capital of Coroba, published on the 23rd of last month in the "Progreso," of that city, we find the following interesting paragraphs, which we copy, recommending their perusal to our readers.

By statistics taken in the year 1852, Catamarca consumed 70,000 dollars' worth of foreign merchandise. In 1856 \$600,000, and in 1860 \$1,200,000.

The tendency of commercial transactions to increase may be estimated, when in eight years there is an increase in consumption from \$70,000 to \$1,200,000.

Catamarca, more than any other province of the Republic, fosters all branches of industry, and has relations with all the sister provinces and neighboring republics. To Bolivia are exported by this province mules, horses, asses, argentine, and wines.

To Chile oxide, copper, barley, flour, fruits, tobacco, and algarroba; the latter is much used in Chile to-day. It is found all over the province, and costing 4 reales per fanega is sold in Chile at two to three reales per pound.

Having mentioned those products sent from this province to the adjacent republics, I have still to enumerate those forwarded to the sister provinces.

To the Northern Provinces are exported aguardiente, wine, dried fruits, woven woollen goods, huanoa fleeces, flour in large quantities, maize, and cumín.

To show you the production of woven goods, I will give you the following data of the department of Belen:—

Quilts and ponchos are made on an extensive scale, and ponchos, and from the waste and clippings travelling bags are made, which in one year gave a return of \$5,000, cost price.

To the province of Cuyo Catamarca exports sole leather and tobacco; the quantity of sole leather exported is considerable, as will be seen farther on.

To Cordoba dried fruits, chiefly raisins, dwarf pepper, tobacco, flour, maize, cumín, wines, etc. are sent.

To the Littoral Catamarca sends farm implements, dough, woven goods, furs, wool, dwarf pepper, hides, figs, raisins, and other articles.

I will now give you an approximate idea of the amount exported in different articles, according to data which I have obtained.

Mules, to the number of 6,000, worth 240,000 dollars are sent every year to Bolivia.

Asses, annual export, nine to ten thousand, worth 100,000 dollars.

Argentine, 20,000 barrels of seven arrobes each, value 80,000 dollars.

Cattle, six to seven thousand oxen, annually, representing 250,000 dollars.

Although all the cattle exported does not belong to Catamarca, they owe their strength and excellent condition to feeding on the rich pastures of the province. For instance, a male worth six dollars from the Littoral fetches forty after a winter in the province.

An ox worth from twelve to fifteen dollars, fetches afterwards forty.

Woven goods.—The Department of Belen, according to statistics which I have seen, produces annually ponchos, quilts, &c., to the value of 50,000 dollars.

Copper.—By the returns for this year, I have learned that Puente de Andagala produced 33,000 quintals of this metal, valued at 899,000 dollars.

In 1860 there were twelve mines at work; in 1863, only five. In 1860 there were nine calculating furnaces at work belonging to—3, Molina Huos; 4, S. Lafone; 1, Don Wellington Merced; 1, Dr. Malbran. In 1863, one; Molina; one, Lafone; one, Merced.

In 1860, 6,000 mules were employed in the transport of merchandise, 4,000 belonging to Catamarca, and 2,000 to Rioja.

In 1863, the mines and trade in general were brought to a standstill, as no means existed of transporting provisions to the mines, or goods to Puente, Belen, Santa Maria, Linogasta, neither were metals sent down from the mines.

Freight from the smelting establishment at Cordoba 5,000 bars of copper, at 5 dollars each. 25,000

Freight from the mine to the furnaces, 30,000 qts. 14,000

Freight on bricks for the furnaces. 5,000

Freight on iron powder, &c., annually. 2,000

Freight on provisions to the mines, 700 loads. 2,100

Freight on 3,500 soles for boots for Molina Bros. 1,344

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